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THE TIMES.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"GO SEEK A WIFE."

BY JAMES L. WATKINS.

With great respect and all due honor, to ALFRED W. WATKINS, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., do I dedicate the following lines—may he profit therefrom!

Go seek a wife, friend Gibbs us; Marry, let the risk be what it may. It gives dignity to your profession; inspires confidence and commands respect.

With a wife "the lawyer is more trustworthy," the doctor more esteemed, the mechanic shows the hammer with increased power, and shows the plow with more dexterous hand and last but not least, the merchant gets a better credit. In short, a man without a wife is an outcast at all! She nurses him while he is sick, she is ever affectionate, and she watches for him in his hour of need.

Thus to all gentlemen might I quote the same words—"Go seek a wife!" Yes, get a wife—a pretty one, if you like them best—a good one when she is to be found, and a rich one, when you can get one both pretty and good, but failing to do this do not seek riches, it is the ruin of a man! Too many.

"Go seek a wife, go seek a wife!"—One that is good and true, One that can make thy journey bright—The path of life! all through—"Go seek a wife," let come what may, It dignifies profession.

Thou art here and happiness within Thy heart's sought for possession. "Go seek a wife"—a "pretty one" If 'tis you like them best, Be not ashamed thy heart to yield, Freed from the world's unrest: For he who timely yields his heart To love's bewitching nest, "O, earth! rest is by mine, And I love too, by his God."

Then "seek a wife" a generous soul, To whom the "into's" flow, A heart which can its powers control Familiar to thy wife; And she will be a faithful friend, For thy own treasured share, Both in the secrets of thy soul, Thy sorrow and thy care.

"Go seek a wife"—a noble heart, That's tender good and true, Then thou shalt find the happiest rest, A stern heart ever true: Ah! then—a voice will to thee speak, In kindly tones of cheer: "Drink thou from fountains of happiness, And have no longer fear!"

SUNDAY A DAY OF BATTLE.—The great battle of Bar. et was fought on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471. The battle of Val, or Laffeld, near Maestricht, was fought on Sunday, the 2d of July, 1757. The Peninsula was fruitful in Sunday fighting. The second battle in Portugal, that in Pimiera, was fought on Sunday, 31st of August, 1809. The battle of Fuentes d'Onor was gained on Sunday, 5th of May, 1811. On Sunday evening, 16th of January, 1812, Lord Wellington issued the brief but determined order that "Cuidad Rodrigo must be carried by assault this evening at seven o'clock." The bat-

tle of Orthes was fought on Sunday, the 27th of February, 1814, and that of Toulouse, the last general action of the Peninsula war, occurred on Easter Sunday, the 10th of April following. The battle of Waterloo was also decided on Sunday, the 18th of June, 1815. The second Burmese war afforded two examples—Easter Sunday, the 11th of April, 1855, the attack on the lines of defence of Rangoon, and the attack and capture of Pegu, on Sunday, the 21st of November, 1852. The victory of Inkerman was achieved on Sunday, the 5th of November, 1854; and, to crown the whole, it was on Sunday, the 10th of May, 1857, that the terrible Indian mutiny broke out at Meerut.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.
FOILED.
BY ISA CLAYTON.

"I like Angelo Waldron first-rate, and I am going to try to get him away from you," said Emily Austin to her friend, Abbe Morris.

"Get him if you can, but I have not the least fear of losing him," replied Abbe. "I suppose you know he and I are engaged."

"That makes no difference. Abbe, I tell you I like him, and am going to have him."

Abbe was a little startled at Emily's manner, but she took it all in jest, and fairly laughed Emily in the face.

"It is so," continued Emily, and this time she appeared serious. "In less than one year he and I will be married; the bargain was made last Sunday."

Abbe began to feel slightly annoyed.

"Last Sunday," thought Abbe, "well, sure enough they did ride all the way from here to her home alone. I guess it was a contrived plan of hers to feign a headache when he was here, so he would offer to carry her home," but Abbe did not speak her thoughts. Emily saw that Abbe was a little disturbed in her mind, and now that her object was accomplished, she changed the subject. Abbe and Emily had been confidential friends for a year or more, and as they were frequently together, Emily had often met Angelo at Abbe's home, and was always familiar with him, but Abbe had supposed there was no harm in a slight flirtation between her lover and best friend, so long as he was engaged to her, and she was so positive that he cared for none but her. But now that Emily had come out so boldly, she thought it was time their intimacy should cease, and had she taken the right course, it doubtless would. The next time Angelo went to see Abbe, she was cold and constrained in her manner towards him, instead of kindly letting him hear what Emily had said. Emily had hinted to him the Sunday before that Abbe regretted her engagement with him, and as her manner now indicated it, he felt confident that there was some truth in Emily's assertion, consequently he left Abbe much sooner than he was in the habit of doing, and without a promise to come again. After he had gone, Abbe was very miserable, and in her heart reproached him for inconstancy.

The next day Angelo called to see Emily, and they had a long and confidential interview. After this Angelo was a frequent visitor to Emily's house, and as Abbe was too proud to ask an explanation of his conduct, she was left to grieve in silence and alone. About six months after Angelo deserted Abbe, an old friend of his who had by some means got into Abbe's good graces and learned some of her secrets one day, said to him:

"Angelo, why did you desert Abbe Morris in the way that you did, when she loved you so well?"

"Loved me," repeated Angelo, "I imagine there was precious little of that article in her sentiments towards me, since she regretted our engagement."

"Let me assure you she never regretted it. Am I not one of her best friends, and do I not know that she grieves for you, more than I have the power to tell?"

"Can it be possible, my friend," said Angelo, "then I have been deceived?"

Angelo at this period was engaged to be married to Emily, but to tell the truth, he had loathed the engagement ever since it was contracted, and although he so strangely deserted Abbe, yet he had loved none save her. Emily had entrapped him and led him on until she thought the prize was secured, but she awoke at length to find her hopes consigned to oblivion.

After Angelo's talk with his friend, he immediately dispatched a note to Abbe, requesting an interview with her. Through the intercession of their mutual friend, it was granted. It was at the edge of a beautiful evening when Angelo once more made his way to Abbe's cottage home.

She stood in the little parlor to meet him, just as she so often had in other days, and then how beautiful, how nearly like an angel she appeared to him, arrayed in her pure white muslin, just as she was on the evening, when he had whispered the vow of eternal constancy. Had she suffered from his neglect and abandonment? Ah, he could see it in her care-worn face, and now what could he do but prostrate himself before her, and acknowledge his error in allowing himself to be so easily and foolishly led away. After a due explanation and sufficient regrets he was forgiven, and the day was mentioned when they should be united for life.

Angelo's engagement with Emily was not of a binding nature, considering the course she had taken, and it was easily recalled. Emily remains unmarried, and no doubt regrets her effort to "get away" another lover.

Angelo and Abbe are apparently very happy in their sweet cottage home, thus verifying the old adage that there is such a thing as "love in a cottage."

A NEW ARM.—A new arm is being exhibited in New York. The article is a grenade, and is thrown by hand in such a manner as to invariably strike on its point, which causes instant explosion and consequent destruction of the object that it comes in contact with. It is of an oval form, and may be of any size, from one pound up to eight. Instead of the charge being ignited by a fuse, as is usual, it is done by an ordinary percussion cap. The nipple on which the cap is placed is hidden from view, and everything is so arranged that it is perfectly harmless, unless when intended to be thrown. As it is necessary that the grenade should always strike on its point, a vane is affixed at one end, which properly directs its course.

THE COMET.—Prof. Bowd, of Cambridge University, pronounces this comet to be different from that of 1264 and 1556, or any other whose return has been anticipated. Its name is, therefore, yet to be given. Meanwhile, his cometship is moving tail foremost between the Great and Little Bear constellations, with prodigious velocity.

For The Times. MEETING OF TEACHERS.

RALEIGH, July 9th, 1861.

At the call of the Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina, a large number of teachers, representing a majority of the colleges and prominent schools of the State, met at the Institution for the Deaf & Dumb & the Blind, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of consulting in regard to the preparation and publication of a supply of text books for the schools of the South, and other matters relating to our educational interests.

The meeting was organized, at 8 o'clock P. M., by calling Rev. Wm. Closs, D.D., to the chair; and was opened with prayer by Prof. Wm. Royall, of Wake Forest College.

D. S. Richardson, of Wilson, and J. D. Campbell, of Greensboro, were appointed Secretaries.

Rev. C. H. Wiley stated, in a brief address, the objects for which the meeting had been called; and the subjects, thus presented to the consideration of those present, were discussed, at considerable length, by Rev. Robert De Schweinitz, of Salem; Pres't Wingate, of Wake Forest College; Prof. C. W. Smythe, of Lexington; Prof. Rich'd Sterling, of Greensboro; Rev. Mr. Mott, of Raleigh; Mr. J. M. Lovejoy, of Raleigh; Mr. W. J. Palmer, Principal of the Institution at which the meeting was held; Rev. Dr. Closs, chairman of the meeting; Prof. Webster, of Carolina City, and Mr. J. G. Eliot, of Wayne.

The discussions were harmonious and spirited, and there was a remarkable unanimity of sentiment in regard to the course that should be pursued by the teachers of our own and our sister States. All of those present seemed willing to enter with energy upon the work before us; and letters were received from professors and teachers in most of the colleges and high schools, that were not represented in the meeting, expressing regret that they were unavoidably absent, and offering their hearty cooperation in the execution of such plans as might be devised.

On motion of Rev. C. H. Wiley, the chair appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. R. Sterling, S. Lander and N. B. Webster, to report to this meeting on the subject of English text-books.

Also a committee, consisting of Messrs. C. W. Smythe, Wm. Royall, Wm. Bingham, John G. Eliot and S. H. Wiley, to report upon classical text-books.

The secretaries were instructed to invite the book-sellers, book-binders, and a representative from each of the printing establishments of Raleigh, to attend our meeting, to-morrow afternoon, to give us information in regard to the facilities with-in our reach for publishing such books as are now needed by our schools.

The following resolutions were offered by Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of the State, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound regret of the death of Hon. John W. Ellis, Governor of the State.

Resolved, That in this dispensation of Providence the educational interests of North-Carolina have lost a sincere and efficient friend whose enlightened and patriotic zeal has done much to promote the moral and material advancement of his native State.

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of the deceased this meeting adjourn until after the funeral ceremonies of to-morrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Raleigh papers, and recorded among the proceedings of the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

Wednesday, July 18th.

The meeting convened at 3 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by the chairman.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. T. E. Skinner, of Raleigh.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The committee on English text-books offered their report, which was discussed by Rev. T. E. Skinner, Prof. Chas. Phillips, Wm. Robinson, Esq., Rev. G. D. Beraheim, and a number of those gentlemen who had participated in the discussions of the previous evening.

Much information was also given, by the gentlemen present from printing and book binding establishments, in regard to the facilities for making our own books, from which we were satisfied that our schools can be supplied with home-made books on very reasonable terms.

The report was then unanimously adopted, as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of English text-books for schools, beg leave to submit the following report.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, there are not books enough within our reach to supply our schools, except for a very few months.

There is, therefore, an imperative necessity to adopt some measures to meet the anticipated deficiency.

Two methods of meeting the wants of our schools have been suggested: 1st. The publication of Northern books heretofore in use among us; and 2d. The preparation and publication of suitable books by Southern men.

A variety of reasons induce your committee to recommend the latter as the most honorable and practicable mode of meeting the demand; and we would therefore press this subject upon the immediate attention of our practical working men.

Your committee are happy to state that they have ascertained that the following school books are in preparation, and some of them nearly ready for the press:

- A Primer, Spelling Book and Series of Readers, by the same authors.
- A series of English Grammars.
- " " " Arithmetics.
- A Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany and Physical Geography.

We would recommend the appointment of four committees, of each of which the Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools shall be Chairman. Each committee to consist of five members:

1. Committee on Books for the use of our Common Schools.
2. Committee on Text Books in Mathematics.
3. Committee on Text Books in Natural Science.
4. Committee on all other English text books.

It is proposed that authors submit their manuscript books to the appropriate committee for Examination.

We believe that the author of any school book published with the approval of a committee of this body, would have a sufficient guarantee that his book would meet with a remunerative circulation, even if compelled to become his own publisher.

RICH'D STERLING, Chairman.
The committee on classical text-books read their report, pending the consideration of which the meeting adjourned until 8 o'clock.

Evening Session.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, at 8 o'clock P. M., and was opened with prayer by Rev. R. L. Abernethy, of Burke.

The report of the committee on classical text books was then adopted and is as follows:

The committee to whom has been referred the subject of Classical Text-Books, beg leave to make the following report:—that there is a necessity for devising new means for a supply of works of that description.

Three methods suggest themselves:

First: the importation of books from the North or from Europe; that for the present is impossible and impolitic if it can be avoided.

Second: by the re-publication of northern or European books.

Home pride and the improvement of our teachers are against this. It should be resorted to only in the last extremity.

The translation of foreign works, and their adaptation to our wants, is to be recognized as a part of regular authorship.

Third: the publication of new works by home authors.

This course, if men can be found to undertake the work, we would recommend.

We advise the appointment of two committees of three each, to seek out and correspond with, those desirous of preparing works, and to act as advisers with them:—one upon the preparatory text-books, Latin and Greek Introduction, Grammars, &c.; the other, upon College Classics.

We would recommend to all teachers to husband their resources, to make, if necessary, much use of black-board exercises that the means at present on hand may be made to suffice until others can be prepared. We would not recommend hasty publication, but that an earnest effort be made to bring the works to the highest standard of modern philological research.

We recommend as suitable works for preparation, introductory works in Latin and Greek, Latin and Greek Grammars, and Greek and Latin selections for Readers.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. SMYTHE,

Chairman.

Rev. C. H. Wiley, Rev. W. M. Wingate and Rev. R. De Schweinitz were appointed to nominate the committees called for in the above reports. After consultation they reported the following committees:

On Common School text-books.—Rev. C. H. Wiley, Mr. S. Lander, Mr. R. W. Millard, Rev. R. De Schweinitz, and Rev. Daniel Johnson.

On Classics.—Rev. C. H. Wiley, Prof. Chas. Phillips, Prof. Lemuel Johnston, Prof. Walters and Prof. N. B. Webster.

On Natural Sciences.—Rev. C. H. Wiley, Prof. E. Emmons, Prof. R. Sterling, Rev. M. L. Curtis and Rev. L. Branson.

On all other English text books.—Rev. C. H. Wiley, Rev. T. M. Jones, Mr. S. H. Wiley, Prof. A. McDowell and Rev. G. D. Bernheim.

On preparatory course in Latin and Greek.—Prof. W. Royall, Rev. S. M. Frost and J. D. Campbell.

On text-books for colleges.—Prof. C. W. Smythe, Mr. Wm. J. Bingham and Mr. S. H. Wiley; to which, on motion, was added the name of Rev. John H. Mengert.

Rev. Daniel Johnson, of Floral College, offered the following resolutions, which, after some discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly representing a large number of the colleges and seminaries, male and female, of North-Carolina, the contest now going on for Southern Independence, should commend itself to the hearts and consciences of all the people of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That as this is a struggle for national existence and independence, it is to be maintained and carried on, under Providence, to a successful issue, not only by legislative acts and by force of arms in the field, but also, in the school room, at the fire-side, and by all those moral agencies which preserve society, and which prepare a people to be a free and self-governing nationality; and that, considering our former dependence for books, for teachers and for manufactures on those who now seek our subjugation, it is especially incumbent on us to encourage and foster a spirit of home enterprise and self-reliance.

Resolved, That the recent unexampled progress of our beloved State towards a leading position among her Southern sisters, is, under God, mainly due to her great and noble educational system.

Resolved, That in this time of peril and trial it is of the first importance that this system, constituting the greatness of the present, and the hope of the future, should be maintained with energy for the sake both of its beneficent results to us and to our posterity, and as an illustration to the world of the civilization of the people of the Confederate States, and of their right and ability to assert and maintain their freedom and independence.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Common Schools of North-Carolina the broad, sure, and permanent foundation of her whole educational system, and that we would respectfully and earnestly commend to the authorities and people of the

State the primary necessity, and the vital importance of preventing even a temporary suspension of this nursery of popular intelligence and patriotism, and of State independence.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve of whom Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, shall be chairman, be appointed to prepare an address to the people of North-Carolina on the subjects embodied in these resolutions.

The committee, called for in the last resolution, consists of Rev. C. H. Wiley, Rev. F. M. Hubbard, Rev. W. M. Wingate, Rev. B. Craven, Rev. D. H. Birtle, Prof. V. C. Barringer, Rev. T. M. Jones, Rev. R. De Schweinitz, Prof. A. McDowell, Mr. L. P. Siler, Rev. A. Wilson and Rev. Daniel Johnson.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. J. D. Campbell, S. Lander and Rev. T. E. Skinner, was appointed to correspond with publishers in North-Carolina and other Confederate States, and ascertain what facilities for publishing school books are within our reach.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Prof. Phillips, were adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, This Convention has heard that teachers, in the Colleges and Classical schools in other Confederate States of America, are desirous of holding a general Convention.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention hail this movement with pleasure, and will heartily cooperate with their fellow-teachers in securing those objects which shall be of common interest.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to whom all correspondence respecting the time and place of this Convention, and the determination thereof, shall be entrusted.

Prof. Chas. Phillips, Mr. J. M. Lovejoy and Rev. W. H. Cunningham were appointed to constitute this committee.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with gentlemen in the other Confederate States in regard to the publication of classical text-books.

This committee consists of [Names not reported to the Secretaries]

The unanimous thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. W. J. Palmer, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf & Dumb & the Blind, for the use of rooms for our meetings, and for the kind attentions so freely extended to us during our sessions. Also, to the officers for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

The secretaries were instructed to prepare the proceedings of the meeting for publication in the *N. C. Journal of Education* and the newspapers of the State.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

YANKEE THREATS.—The most extraordinary item of intelligence which reaches us by the last mail, is the announcement that the Federal Government has notified the foreign powers that it will cease to hold intercourse with any foreign power which recognizes any Commissioners from the rebel States. If the Federal Government has adopted this course, it has acted most unwisely. The question of recognition of a State enjoying *de facto* independence, rests upon considerations which are too well understood and appreciated to be affected by any threat of this description. England, at least, will not be deterred from acting with justice either to North or South when the subject of recognition has to be decided.—*London Post*, (Government Organ,) May 28.

We learn from a reliable gentleman, that in the haversack of one of the men killed by our soldiers, opposite Williamsport, about two weeks since, there were found a pair of horn-buttons! Our informant saw them in the possession of a gentleman in Berkeley county, whose gun slew the man who had them in his haversack. We thus have a *bonum hint* as to what our brave men are to expect, if they fall into the hands of these miserable miscreants of the North.—*Consecrator*.

THE WAY THE NORTH GETS ITS NEWS.—The Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* says:—The New York reporters tell us that the censor who sits in the telegraph office here, and revises all dispatches, is making awful work with their "news." If they happen to get the facts about a movement, the dispatch becomes contraband of war, and is confiscated. If the matter is utterly erroneous, it passes freely.

Our Flag of Truce.

The Richmond Whig, of Friday, furnishes the following interesting item:

Last Sunday Lieut. Col. Thos. H. Taylor, U. S. A., of Kentucky, left this city for Washington, bearing a letter from President Davis to President Lincoln, understood to be an official notification of the course that will be pursued by this Government in the event of the execution or other criminal punishment of the prisoners taken on board the privateer *Savannah*. Col. T. proceeded to the headquarters of Gen. Beauregard, by whom, it is said, he was furnished with a letter to Gen. McDowell, in command of the Lincoln forces on this side of the Potomac. He then proceeded to Fairfax C. H., where he was furnished with an escort of twelve men and two non-commissioned officers, under command of a Lieutenant, with a white flag. Thence he proceeded towards Arlington, encountering a squadron of the enemy's dragoons when within seven miles of that place, to whose commanding officers he made known his errand. Arriving at Arlington, Gen. Scott was notified of his presence, and sent a carriage to convey him to Washington, where he arrived about 9 o'clock Monday night, and delivered his letter to Gen. Scott—Lincoln not being visible. Col. T. was then reconveyed to Arlington, where he spent the night and the next day was escorted back through the enemy's lines. Gen. S. informed him that an answer to the letter of which he was bearer would be forwarded to this city by one of his officers, and requested Col. T. to deliver his "kind regards" to Generals Lee and Beauregard. Col. T. while in the enemy's lines was treated with all the courtesies of the profession.

An Ordinance to Secure to Certain Officers and Soldiers the Right to Vote.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by this Convention and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same*, That all officers and soldiers in the service of the State, or of the Confederate States, who are of the age of twenty-one years, and who are citizens of this State, or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, and members of the General Assembly for their respective counties; and shall also be entitled to vote for Governor, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, and for members of the Confederate Congress for their respective districts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That three freeholders of the respective companies, under the direction of the regiment to which they belong, shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, and said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State. The three freeholders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled, and shall transmit the same with the list of voters to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers in the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional districts, the said freeholders shall specify accordingly, and make returns to the Sheriffs of the different counties above referred to.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That the Sheriffs of the respective counties of this State shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers, if received within seven days after the elections; and they shall not declare the result of the said elections until the seven days above mentioned shall have expired.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That this Ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification; Provided, this ordinance shall be in force during the existence of the present war with the United States and no longer.

Read three times and passed, June 25th 1861.

W. N. EDWARDS,

Pres. of the Convention.

Teste:

WALTER L. STEELE, Secretary.

L. C. EDWARDS, Assistant Secretary.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A Savannah correspondent of the *Dispatch* writes:

We have learned, without surprise, that the gallant and far-famed Seventh Regiment of New York, having finished the campaign, if not the campaign, have returned home just as the fighting has begun. They have done wisely, these carpet knights—good for parade, promenade, serenade, anything but cannonade, and very appropriate is the conundrum made on them, in their own city, last spring, "Why is the Seventh Regiment like Lord Nelson? Because the last thing he did was to die for his country, and that is the last thing they mean to do."

How Gunpowder is Made.

The first knowledge of gunpowder, among European nations, was in the 14th century, a German monk named Swartz being regarded as the inventor; but that gunpowder was known thousands of years ago by the Hindoos and Arabs is certain. Ancient writers speak of a people living near the Ganges that attacked their enemies "with thunderbolts shot from their walls;" and "with storms of lightnings and thunderbolts hurled from above."—These were as far back as Alexander the Great, 330 B. C. Hindoo annals as far back as the time of Moses speak of it.

Gunpowder is composed of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal; and its operation is founded on the rapid combination and consequent expansion of gasses, set free by combustion of its parts. The proportion of the ingredients used differs according to the use to which the powder is put. The United States Government formula 75 parts saltpeter, 12.5 sulphur, and 12.5 charcoal. We give some of the various receipts in a table:

	Saltpeter.	Sulphur.	Charcoal.
U. S.	75	12.5	12.5
Eng. Artillery	75	10	15
" Muskets	76	9	14.5
" Sporting	78	8	14
Austrian Artillery	70	16	17
" Muskets	72	16	17
" Sporting	80	12	14
China Artillery	61.5	15.5	23
Blasting Powder	65	20	15

Charcoal for gunpowder should be made of willow or alder trees. Dogwood is also very good. It should be charred at a temperature of 500°. The English cylinder gunpowder derives its name from charcoal made in cylindrical iron retorts, heated to a red heat.

The manufacture of gunpowder is an operation requiring skill. The saltpeter and sulphur are first refined, the former by solving in water and the latter by fusing. Each of the ingredients are then ground to powder and boiled. They are then carefully weighed and mixed in a trough made for the purpose. The compound is then put into the mill, 50 lbs. at a time, which is made of two revolving cast iron rollers of three tons weight, revolving on a cast iron plate, and ground three hours. It is kept moistened all the time with water, to prevent its forming dust. It is then taken out of the mill, and in drying, forms cakes called mill cakes. These are then broken up between grooved wooden rollers, and introduced into a hydraulic press, of 120 tons to the square foot. The mixture comes out of this pressure in flat sheets half an inch thick. It is then broken up and sifted.—It is then glazed by being placed in a barrel, 200 lbs. at a time, and revolved 40 times a minute. By this operation the edges of the grains and the loose particles on them are taken off by friction.

The quality of powder may be judged of by its firmness and uniformity, and its not being easily crushed by the fingers, nor readily soiling them. A sample flashed on white paper should blacken it but little, and not inflame it.

Powder being wet, and dried again, deteriorates in strength, though it still may be used.

A very powerful gunpowder is made by mixing two parts of chlorate of potassa with one of white sugar, and one ferrocyanide of potassium. This, when granulated, is white. It will not absorb moisture, and may be readily made. Care should be taken that no charcoal or sulphur be introduced. It is not fit for iron guns, because it oxidizes them rapidly; but for brass guns, or bomb shells, it serves an equally good, if not better purpose, than ordinary gunpowder. The principal manufactories of gunpowder in America are in Delaware, New York and Massachusetts. There are mills in Virginia and Kentucky. Saltpeter is obtained mainly from India, but may be had in quantities in the caves of Kentucky, and has been discovered, if we mistake not, in Texas. Sulphur abounds in Central Texas; but its production has never been attended to.

TOMATOES FOR CHILDREN.—There is no better remedy for the derangement of the bowels in children while teething than stewed tomatoes, fed to them plentifully, care being taken to keep the child's extremities warm. Be careful to cover its neck and arms, especially of an evening; give it crushed ice to assuage thirst if possible, rather than give it water; avoid cordials as they only produce fever. The tomatoes ought to be ripe and fresh, though

the vegetable preserved in cans has been used with great success.—*Portsmouth Transcript*.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—Lieut. Col. Kenyon of the Troy regiment, in a letter to the Whig speaking of the battle of Ball's Bluff, says:—"The rifle cannon are terrible things. One soldier of the 6th New York Regiment, lay by the road side, a rifle ball having passed through his left breast, making a hole that I could put my arm through."

Another letter from the captain in the same regiment, says:—"While under fire, I stepped from my company to get a drink of water near a house, less than twenty paces distant. While passing the well a six-pounder solid shot struck the wall, passed plump through him, then entirely through the house, and so through a fence, and dropped in a field a hundred feet from us? The Zouave, it is unnecessary to say, dropped dead, with musket in hand, face upwards. I had to step over his body to get to the well. The shell and canister, as they burst, hummed around over our heads like a swarm of bees!"

And another writer says:—"On the way to the field of battle we saw cart loads of wounded and dead men. It was the hardest sight I ever saw. One man was lying near the cannon when we went back, who had been struck with a bomb; his bowels were lying out on the ground. Another had his leg blown off and a great many were badly wounded in different places. A great portion of Lieut. Grebble's head was blown off, the blood and brains bespattering the cannon!"

A SCENE IN A CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of the Franklin street M. E. Church, in Newark, N. J., preached a sermon on Sunday evening last, in opposition to peace and in favor of carrying on the war. The Advertiser, of that city, (a war journal, which approves of making churches theatres for political mountebanks) says:

The sermon closed by the assertion that no real permanent peace can be had till the abettors of Southern rebellion are bruised under the feet of the North, and if no other course can be effected, hang them or drive them from the country, and let the loyalists of the South possess the land.

During its delivery a man named Stephen S. Thorn, who has been a leader in the late peace movements, began hissing, whereupon the congregation applauded, and some fifty, rising to their feet, were disposed to eject the offender, but were promptly restrained by the minister, who called upon them not to injure him in any manner. Notwithstanding this interposition, Thorn continued his interruptions throughout the rest of the discourse, calling to the minister to "shut up his Bible," hissing, &c.

"PORTE CRAYON."—David H. Strother, of Martinsburg, Va., whose numerous contributions, not less than the admirable illustrations which accompany them, in *Harper's Magazine*, have made him a favorite with the reading public, is at present in the Confederate Army. He holds an office in the Quartermaster's Department. "Se De Kay," the Harper's Ferry correspondent of the *Louisville Courier*, says of him: "A few weeks since he married Miss Hunter, of Charlestown, one of the veritable 'cousins' who played so conspicuous a part in his 'Virginia Illustrated.' Mr. (or Captain) Strother has a dash of gallantry about him, is conversable, mirthful, but, like all artists and men of letters, rather careless and slipshod."

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES.—We see that the Legislature of Tennessee has incorporated the "American Letter Express Company," formed for the purpose of carrying letters between Nashville and Louisville. It is to be presumed that a safe and reliable channel will thus be kept open for correspondence between the people of the two countries. Any of our readers wishing to address correspondents in the North should enclose their letters, properly directed, in an envelope addressed to the "American Letter Express Company," Nashville Tenn. The Confederate postage should be paid to Nashville, and fifteen cents enclosed in money to pay U. S. Postage and Express charges. Double and treble letters will be charged according to weight.

To find out the number of children in a street, commence beating a drum. To find out the number of idle men, start a dog-fight.

